

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.
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FEBRUARY 2, 1916.

THAT BRITISH BLOCKADE IS AIMED RIGHT DIRECTLY AT US.

One of the big eastern wise guys as to international law says:

"Whenever the British government is prepared to undertake a blockade of Germany which is effective, impartial and not a blockade of neutrals, the United States is bound to acquiesce."

Maybe we'll acquiesce anyway, but it is certain that the British blockade will be especially aimed at neutrals and American trade along with them.

Since 1912 United States trade with Germany has almost wholly vanished. Since 1913 our trade with Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark increased, approximately, as follows: Wheat, 50 million bushels; flour, four million barrels; bacon, 60 million pounds; boots, five million pairs; cotton, one million, 47 thousand bales. The British are wholly justified in holding that these increases were due to final consummation by Germany, rather than to an inordinate appetite for our goods suddenly acquired by the neutrals.

It doesn't take much of an international lawyer to see that the crux of this matter lies in the very question of our willingness to acquiesce in the blockade of the neutrals. What the allied navies have done to Greece they can do to those neutrals of the North sea and the Baltic. Germans are not going to starve very fast, with America having a chance to feed them.

You've heard Germans make remarks on Americans supplying the allies with war tools. You'll hear real German cussing if we acquiesce in the blockade of those neutrals.

WHILE VIGILANCE IS ASLEEP THE WEST WOULD MAKE A GRAB.

In good times, when the people are busiest with matters of immediate concern, then cometh the big schemes to loot the nation, since popular vigilance is relaxed. Hence, we have at this time over a dozen measures in the U. S. senate to take public lands from all the people and give them to the people of states. The present designs are aimed at over 30 million acres of the public domain and we shall see Nevada's proposed grab as a fair specimen of the lot.

Sen. Pittman, of Nevada, asks seven million acres "for the benefit of public schools." Nevada has already grabbed 2,700,000 acres and gets 550,000 annually for its agricultural colleges. In 1910, Nevada had a population a little less than 82,000. Evidently it will cost the nation 12c per capita to school the Nevadans, including Mexicans, Japs, squaws and papooses.

But don't fool yourself with the notion that those millions of acres for "schools" means that all Nevadans are to blossom forth with college education. The "school" feature is merely the cheese in the trap to catch Uncle Sam. Once the title and control are vested in the state, you'll not see any Nevada streaking it through chapparal and canyon to avoid having a college career imposed upon him. You'll see a syndicate running the legislature so that school lands will reach the right parties interested in that syndicate. The whole far west region is rank with odors arising from rascality perpetrated in the name of "school" and other public interests.

If you can't get roast pork, get bacon! Nevada having no harbors "large enough for the navies of the world," doesn't ask for the ordinary "pork." She'll take bacon in the shape of a piece of the national domain big enough to hide Rhode Island or Delaware, and more later on, if she can get it.

If this Pittman bill goes through, you'll see other slices of the bacon cut off, as follows: Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and New Mexico, each one million acres, with five million acres for Arizona for roads, bridges, etc., the Arizonans being strong on travel and less fierce than the wild and woolly Nevadans for "schooling."

It takes sail to sit in the U. S. senate and vote the property of all the people to one's political or business friends, but fellows like Pittman, Smoot and Marcus Aurelius Smith, of Tucson, have it. They are not elected by the whole people, nor responsible to them. They are part of "representative" national government, to be sure, but they're representing "the folks back home" who want to grab all the other folks land.

While the people are busy with their prosperity, or watching the war and the administration's foreign policies, some eager, greedy hands are sure working at the locks of their smoke house. Watch what the U. S. senate does to Pittman's measure, now under discussion!

THUCYDIDES ON UNPREPAREDNESS SOUNDS A BIT AMERICANESQUE.

Some student of history has dug up this classic argument against preparedness, from the writings of the ancient Greek historian, Thucydides. It is a speech delivered by a Syracusan statesman, opposing military measures to protect Syracuse from threatened invasion by the Athenians.

"Even if the enemies were to come, so distant from their resources, and opposed to such a power as ours, their destruction would be easy and inevitable. Their ships would have enough to do to get to our island at all and to carry such stores as would be needed. They cannot, therefore, carry besides an army large enough to cope with such a population as ours. They will have no fortified place from which to commence operations, but must rest them on no better base than a set of wretched tents and such means as the necessities of the moment will allow them. But in truth I do not believe that they would even be able to effect a disembarkation."

"Let us, therefore, set at naught these reports as altogether of home manufacture and be sure that if any enemy does come, the state will know how to defend itself in a manner worthy of the national honor."

Verily, there's nothing new under the sun. With the change of a word or two, wouldn't you take this for an extract from a speech made yesterday by an opponent of American preparedness?

It may add to the interest of this ancient argument to recall that the Athenians, after all, did invade Syracuse, with such naval and military forces as that contemptuous country had never imagined possible. The Syracusans finally defeated the invaders, with the aid of an Athenian traitor, but they had a close call.

EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC LAND-HOGS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Whether Japan wants the Philippines seems to be open to doubt. Perhaps she doesn't if she can get what she wants in China. The Japs are ambitious for colonial expansion, but the Philippine climate is said to disagree with them.

That the United States doesn't want the Philippines is now generally recognized in this country, although other nations hesitate to believe it. Both our big political parties are committed to the principle of freeing the Philippines some time. Congress has more than once given a formal pledge to that effect.

We used to regard the prospect of parting with those distant possessions with a sort of generous resignation. We hated to lose them, but it would be a duty—some time. We didn't quite like the idea of "governing" an alien nation. And besides, we must set the other powers a good example, as we did when we let Cuba go, and when we returned the Boxer indemnity to China.

Recent events have changed our viewpoint somewhat, but have strengthened the tendency to be rid of the islands. The war has emphasized the fact that colonial possessions are a prolific source of military weakness. We don't want ever to have to fight a great war over the Philippines. We don't care enough about them.

Now, if Japan really wants the Philippines, it would be a simple solution of a perplexing problem to sell them to her—except for one thing. We have promised the Filipinos independence, not a transfer to another alien sovereignty. And the events of the present war have quickened our national conscience regarding the self-governing rights of small nationalities. We can't conscientiously hand over the islands to any other power, or release them under circumstances that would result in any other power promptly gobbling them up.

Congress now has the Philippines on its hands, and proposes to turn them loose as expeditiously as possible. The only question about it concerns the precise time of their independence. And that is a highly important consideration. For if we cast the Philippines adrift before the present war is over and the world has settled down with a new respect for law and international treaties, some land-hungry power will promptly grab the Philippines, to our shame or peril.

CANDLEMAS DAY THIS—AND LET YOUR CONVERSATION BE GROUND-HOGS.

One of the events of the American calendar is the ground hog's traditional excursion from his hole on Candlemas day, to ascertain if spring has really come. This little beast, alias the woodchuck, is not found everywhere in this country. But he is well enough known, so that his effort to see his shadow is discussed Feb. 2 by millions of people. The fact that he is supposed to retire to his hole if the weather is springlike is an ironical twist of tradition, and suggests a feeling of the perversity and fickleness of nature.

Perhaps one reason for this widespread interest in the ground hog is the fact that millions of farmers' boys have always found them their hereditary foe. While other animals cautiously seek secluded homes, Mr. Woodchuck impudently burrows at the edge of the garden, on which he fattens. His twinkling brown heels always reach his hole ahead of his pursuers, and he enjoys the sleep of the just while boys and dogs make futile efforts to smoke, drown, or dig him out. Quite frequently he has nertly escaped by the hole's back door while these siege operations are progressing. No boy who ever lived in the ground hog bell forgets this traditional feud when Candlemas day comes around. Surely so wise and resourceful a little creature must know the secrets of nature, and the weather bureau should watch him!

UNCLE SAM'S INSURANCE BUREAU PROVING A SUCCESS.

Here's one thing, anyhow, that the federal government seems able to do just as well as private enterprise can do it—and even better.

After the war started, the marine insurance companies were afraid of the war risks and would have nothing to do with insuring ships engaged in the European trade, except at prohibitive rates. The government thereupon, at the urgent request of American ship owners, started a bureau of war risk insurance which it has been running ever since.

Figures just published show that in fourteen months of operation this insurance bureau has taken in \$2,194,454 in premiums and paid out \$695,984 for losses, leaving a gross profit of \$1,498,469. And it is still insuring ships at a lower rate than any private company.

That \$1,498,469, of course, isn't all profit. Expenses must be paid from it; and in the matter of rentals, etc., the government has an advantage over private companies. Nevertheless, the bureau has shown such marked efficiency in a pioneer public undertaking that there is likely to be less distrust hereafter of federal business projects.

The main point is that these shippers—so opposed to a government owned merchant marine and other government ownerships—should, just because it is a protection to them, be willing to let the government prove its efficiency in such a business.

PRETTY TAME KEY-NOTE.

Young Charlie Hilles, who so managed Mr. Taft's campaign as to bag the votes of Utah and Vermont, is reported to have sounded the republican key-note, in a speech at Chicago. The key-note is criticism of Pres't Wilson's harsh treatment of the late Huerta.

It sounds like a key-note pounded out on a broken dish-pan and altogether lacks the rallying tone of the n'ose-call. We don't think that you can even hold Utah and Vermont with it, Charlie.

BLISS BY THE HOUR.

A Los Angeles poetess opens up on the kiss germ thus:

"Why all this noise about the kiss.
When it brings us hours of joy and bliss?"
That, they say, is the way it is with South Bend girls—hours and hours; and days and days, too, if hunger for solid foods doesn't pry you loose.

Guess there's something in the reports about Villa being surrounded. He has married again. If a fellow with three living wives isn't surrounded, what do they call it?

The Melting Pot

COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US

FROM dinner table talk we learn that spring has appeared in the show windows and it is reported that an occasional fugitive one has been seen on the street. Thus, by degrees, the robin is losing his prestige as the harbinger of spring and the pussy willow will have to revise its schedule or become a mere incident.

WE assume that when the president says "we have made preparation for immediate war so far as the navy is concerned" he means constructively, but we do not quite understand what are "the ordinary duties of peace," as applied to the inadequate army. Now, what are the "ordinary duties of peace?"

Bringing the Revolution Up to Date.
(Coke's Michigan Review.)
Mr. Miller was seventy years of age and has lived in Coldwater since war of the revolution, during which he enlisted and fought in many important battles.

WE are trying to concentrate our somewhat frayed comprehension on the proceedings of the public service commission in the electric light and power case, and acknowledge some help from Old Bill Lampont's lexicon, now running as a serial in the well known paper, the South Bend Tribune. We can't figure out what our electric light bill will be at 7 1-2 cents for the first 50-kilowatt hours; 6 1-2 cents for the next 50-kilowatt hours, etc. It's just another of those hypenated problems the war has sprung on us.

Do the Hand Painted Checks and Lips Go With It?
(Among the Wantads.)
TO EXCHANGE—Hand painted chin, for lady's writing desk, in good condition.

VOX Populi: "WE MEAN BUSINESS."

"IRISH RAISE \$6,277."—Headline.

Yes, and when they're turned loose they'll raise something else.

POWER OF FUGACITY: A FABLE
Once upon a time there was a mute, but his hearing was acute. He heard the mighty roar of the pag-eant gone before, and he followed, in its trail, but it was of no avail. He could not tell to save his soul from hell, what he could do or what he wanted to, nor could he call attention to the all which he had done or daily had begun. His struggles were in vain, disappointment came in train, and anon in black despair he expired for want of air.

MORAL: A human being without speech is like a town without a newspaper.

"ROSE Bush Gone; Well In Its Place"—Headline.

Water you mean!

Bad Should Consult the Cuspidor Makers.
(Wrigley, Ky., Mountaineer.)

More than 50,000 pounds of leaf tobacco have been received at Writ-log Station for shipment to Lexington and Huntington markets this week. Uncle Bud Gose, after watching them load for three days, says "they'll never eat all of it."

AT least, it will be admitted that Wilson is the guy who put "prep" in preparedness.

FOUR "Bs" in a box: Basket ball, Bowling, Boxing, Billiards. Coming soon: Baseball.

NO prospect of Mishawaka going dry. They are going to increase the number of wells at the pumping station.

They Wear "Little" Enough Here.
(From a Travelogue.)
It is the custom on the Demarars river for wives to buy their own clothes, but this is not such a great advantage to the native husband, as we might think, on account of the tropical weather, they wear little more than they do in this country.

If the Devil's the chap we think he is, He'll prudently retire.
And seek the safety to be found Beside his little fire.

C. N. F.

LOOKS LIKE PERSECUTION.
South Bend Times, Feb. 1, 1916.
Editor News-Times:

We are in the second week when the ministers and churches of this city are doing a good work of revival, so it will not be uninteresting for your readers to see if anything of such a work was done by me and my church.

If there is anybody to understand a foreigner, who has here so many obstacles and impediments, he will justify why my work is so little like the mine of the soul's widow.

Last week I was arrested for nothing in such a way, which dishonored me as if I was a drunkard, burglar, or worse one. After two minutes, physically I was released, but my Spirit of God is still imprisoned by the spirit murderers, and my work of this week of revival is a war with them, but if I were unassisted by noble citizens, I will be physically too murdered, because the authorities show no justice to a foreigner.

Yours truly,
REV. PH. SIEDANOVICH.
The Serbian Pastor.

THE PUBLIC PULSE

Communications for this column may be signed anonymously but must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure good faith. Responsibility for facts or sentiments expressed will be assumed. Honest discussion of all questions is invited, but with the right reserved to eliminate vicious and objectionable matter. The column is free. But, be reasonable.

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The Indiana

Primary Law

By J. Elmer Peak
(Attorney)

II.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS AT PRIMARY.

There will be no question as to the qualification to vote of any person who was registered as a voter at the general election in 1914. The book of registration of voters of each precinct will be in the hands of the election boards and any voter whose name is on this registration book will be entitled to vote at the primary election March 7.

Any person desiring to vote at this primary who was not registered in 1914 may do so by making an affidavit before the primary election board stating that he is a qualified legal voter of the precinct.

A voter who was not 21 years of age at the election held Nov. 3, 1914, is entitled to vote at the primary for the candidates of the party with which he intends to affiliate and whose candidates he intends to vote for at the approaching election, if he will be 21 years of age before the date of the general election.

Any qualified legal voter in a precinct may challenge any person offering to vote at such election, and when challenged such person shall not be entitled to vote unless he make an affidavit that he is a qualified legal voter of the precinct, that at the last preceding general election he affiliated with the party for whose candidates he proposes to vote in such primary; that he voted for a majority of the regular nominees of such party at the last general election; and that he intends to support and vote for the regular nominees of such party at the coming election.

If the party challenged has attained the age of 21 since the last general election, or will reach such age of 21 years before the next general election, his affidavit will be sufficient if it states that he will be a qualified legal voter of the precinct at the next general election, and that he intends to support and vote for the regular nominees of the party whose candidates he proposes to vote for in the primary.

As under the old primary law, all persons desiring to vote must declare to the election board with which party they are affiliated. They can vote only for the candidates for nomination of the party to which they belong.

At primary elections in the past this proposition has frequently created a little difficulty, as some persons presenting themselves at the primary to vote have been reluctant to declare themselves a member of any party.

The theory of the law is that the nominees of each party are selected by all the voters, but by the members of that party. The members of the party undoubtedly should have the right to select their own candidates. Any other provision would not be equitable or just.

For example, if the voters of one party were permitted to select their own nominees, and also have their votes counted in the selection of nominees of voting parties, they would be inclined to vote for the strongest men of their own ticket and help to nominate the weakest candidates on the opposing tickets, in order to insure the election of the nominees of their party at the general election.

It is for this reason that, at the primary election, only those who are affiliated with one of the political parties whose nominees are being selected at that primary are privileged to vote after declaring openly to which party they belong, and which party they have supported and intend to support at the ensuing general election.

The voting machines will not be used at the primary election March 7, owing to the fact that, with the large number of candidates in the field, and the provision providing that each voter may designate his second choice in addition to his first choice for an office, the machines cannot be used. However, the machines will again be put in use at the general election in November as heretofore.

The election precincts will be the same for the county primary election as for the general elections. The county commissioners will give ten (10) days' notice of the place of voting of the several primary precincts by two publications in one paper representing each of the two leading political parties of the county. No voting place can be changed within two days before the date of the primary. The polls in all precincts at the primary election will be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning and will continue open until 6 o'clock at night.

The method of balloting will be by means of the paper ballot in the same manner as was done before the voting machines were adopted in St. Joseph county. The ballots of the political parties participating in the primary will each have a distinctive color, and no two parties nominating candidates at the primary can use ballot similar in color.

HELP!

"I can't swim!" shouted the man in the water. He went under, and when he came up he shouted again: "I can't swim!"

The man on the bank watched him with laudid interest.

The man in the water sank again. When he came up he gasped: "I can't swim!"

"Well, my friend," commented the man on the bank, "this is a queer time to be boasting of it."—Tit-Bits.

WITH OTHER EDITORS THAN OURS

REPUBLICAN SENATORS BACK WILSON.

(Grand Rapids, Mich., Press.)

At the water's edge left partisan politics stop. That is the high ground taken by the most of the republican members of the foreign relations committee on the president's policy of forcing from belligerents respect for the rights of Americans to safety on the high seas. Mr. Wilson is thus placed in the embarrassing position of depending upon his opponents for endorsement of his program upon which he has staked his personal prestige and the national welfare.

Left to the tender mercies of the democrats upon that committee the president would be humiliated and the nation humbled by the voluntary surrender of rights already admitted by the German and Austrian governments. Stone, O'Gorman and Hitchcock stand for a revision of policy, while Clark of Arkansas is doubtful; these are the strong men of the majority representation upon the committee. Stone's desertion of his chief requires Wilson to find a new spokesman and that mantle is likely to fall upon John Sharp Williams, as Swanson of Virginia, Smith of Arizona and Saulsbury of Delaware are all comparatively new men in the senate.

It is among the republican members that Wilson finds his heaviest support, both in numbers and personalities—Lodge, Borah, Sutherland, McCumber, Brandegee.

Unfortunately for the prestige of Michigan at this juncture her senior senator, second minority member on the foreign relationship committee, is absent from Washington. His plans, it is said, call for lingering in the west until Feb. 7, by which time all need for taking a stern position on an issue affecting presidential chances will probably be past, an excellent arrangement for the senator's ambitions, perhaps, but not helpful for national service.

GEN. HUERTAS'S END.
(Charleston, S. C., Post.)

The pathetic element is not lacking from the end of Mexican Huerta, the rugged old Mexican whose life was full of adventure, blood and intrigue. Driven out of power in Mexico by the fixed hostility of the United States government, for a season an exile in distant lands, he was stopped at the very border line while attempting or believed to be attempting a return to the scene of his political enterprises, and died a prisoner within sight of the land over which he had fought and ruled.

A rough character, with few of the gentler qualities, a stern and ruthless soldier, a hard liver, a plotter and bold executioner of plot, he had talent and ability and he knew something about governing a half civilized country like Mexico. It was impossible of course, for him to keep his seat against the forces that were brought to bear, both moral and physical, from this great country, and he showed good sense and some humor in the season and the manner of his withdrawal. Whether he had either fair or wise consideration from the United States is still a moot question. The opinion has rather gained ground that it might have been better if he had been allowed to secure himself in power and given an opportunity to prove his ability to administer it, and the proscription that was pronounced against him at Washington has raised some questions that are not yet well determined as to their propriety or their wisdom.

He was the most interesting figure and in some respects the strongest, appearing on the bloody stage of Mexico since Porfirio Diaz, under whom he served long and faithfully, made his exit. His death of a wasting disease in a border town, prisoner, under indictment for conspiracy against the neutrality of the United States, was a strange and an ironical ending of his lurid career.

CITY BOY TREATED BEST.
(Rochester, N. Y., Times.)

The old notion that country boys and girls are better off than children in the cities is fast losing ground. T. J. Coates, supervisor of rural schools of Kentucky, speaking at a convention of teachers the other day, declared that today the average country boy is not as well nourished as the average city boy; that his eyes are not as good; that the schools have not trained him for his particular place in American life, though it is on him that many of the burdens of the future are to fall. He blamed rural poverty, rural greed that has been bickering toward the schools, through lack of a sense of responsibility and petty politics for this condition.

Mr. Coates was speaking particularly of Kentucky's schools, but his criticisms apply, probably with less force to the rural schools of this state. New York has done much to broaden the course of instruction and to make it more nearly meet the needs of the country boy and girl than did the district school of years ago. There are many sections of New York state, however, in which the taxpayers spend just as little as they possibly can on the education of their children. Enough money is appropriated to insure the district getting its share of the state aid, but no effort is made to place the school on a plane with the city schools. This criticism does not apply to some towns, where the parents have fallen in with the educational spirit of the day, nor in the villages of the state, most of which have public schools that turn out graduates each year who are better fitted for college entrance or the duties of life than are the graduates of schools of many of the large cities.

POLYPHASE is the general term applied to any system of more than a single phase.

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Number Six—This is the Sixth of a series defining various electrical terms—terms that are not as generally understood as we believe they should be.

Five Phases of the Phase

SINGLE PHASE is a term characterizing a circuit energized by a single alternating electro motor force. Such a circuit is usually supplied through two wires.

THREE PHASE is a term characterizing the combination of three circuits energized by alternating electro motor forces which differ in phase by one-third of a cycle. This is the kind of current that is usually furnished for electric power purposes and is usually transmitted on three wires.

SIX PHASE is a term characterizing the combination of six circuits energized by alternating electro motor forces which differ in phase by one-sixth of a cycle.

Similarly, TWO PHASE is a term characterizing the combination of two circuits energized by alternating electro motor forces which differ in phase by one-half of a cycle.

POLYPHASE is the general term applied to any system of more than a single phase.

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